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ABSTRACT

The report of the New Mexico Smaller Communities Team under the Employment Security Commission provides manpower information on Mora County's resources. Included in this report are pertinent data on the labor force and population. Also included are the history of the county; resources; local government, schools and community services; transportation; utilities; county financial institutions; and New Mexico state tax information. (FF)

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MORA COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

Manpower Resource Report

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Smaller Communities Program

Employment Security Commission

JUNE 1973

ED 080235

A REPORT
ON
MANPOWER RESOURCES
IN
MORA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

PREPARED BY

NEW MEXICO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

SMALLER COMMUNITIES TEAM

Employment Security Commission of New Mexico

BRUCE KING, Governor

LOUIS R. BACHICHA, Chairman-Executive Director

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Smaller Communities Program is grateful for the cooperation of local, state and federal agencies, school officials and private firms and individuals for their help in gathering the material presented in this report. In particular, the team would like to thank the County Extension Agent for his cooperation and the Mora County Commission for providing space to carry out many of the activities of the team and for coordinating and publicizing the team's work with the community. The Bureau of Business Research at the University of New Mexico and the Research and Analysis Section of the New Mexico State Employment Security Commission were helpful in providing much of the data. Special thanks go to Mr. Eloy Ludi and the staff of the Las Vegas Local Office of the New Mexico State Employment Service and Mr. Henry Brito of Concerted Services for Training and Education for the assistance extended the Smaller Communities Team.

Smaller Communities Team

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GORDON E. WALDRIP, Counselor

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FOREWORD

The lack of jobs for residents of New Mexico living in remote, low-income areas continues to be one of the state's most critical problems. The manpower services provided by local Employment Security Commission Offices (ESC) are not readily available to many of these areas. The Smaller Communities Program of ESC was established to furnish these services and to make a comprehensive study of and report on manpower and other resources that can be used by the community in planning for expansion of job opportunities.

The Smaller Communities project is staffed by a team of ESC Interviewers and Counselors. The five main objectives of the program are:

(1) To inventory the unemployed, underemployed and individuals who wish to change jobs and register them for employment.

(2) Test applicants for aptitude and performance to assist them in choosing the type of work they can best do and to assist employers in selecting the most suitable workers for their jobs.

(3) Refer all possible applicants to work, training or other employability services.

(4) To assist employers in finding workers by recruiting locally and where necessary from intrastate and interstate sources.

(5) To collect and publish data on community resources for planning and economic development.

(6) Provide follow-up employment services to residents of counties previously served. Types of follow-up services will include counseling and testing services in schools, staffing new or

expanding employers, exploiting opportunities which may arise to develop additional training courses and updating the labor resource information previously gathered by the Team.

Between February 19, 1973 and April 6, 1973 the Smaller Communities Team maintained an office in the Mora County Courthouse to serve job applicants and employers in Mora County.

A total of 617 individuals or 53.7 percent of the Mora County civilian work force of 1,149 (average first 9 months 1972) were registered. Registrants are sixteen years or older.

One of the objectives of the Smaller Communities approach is to help qualify people for better jobs by arranging for training or retraining to bring their technical skills in line with current demand. Veterans get priority in job placement.

Manpower information compiled from the work registration taken has been recorded on electronic data processing equipment for retrieval and reference purposes. The technical staff of ESC is available for consultation as further service to Mora County citizens and to other individuals and organizations who may be interested in further details of the survey or who may want help in integrating the results in programs.

Inquiries or requests for the report may be addressed to:

Employment Security Commission
Smaller Communities Program
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

The organizations listed below will help interested firms with details on location in Mora County.

Mr. Eloy Ludi, Manager
Las Vegas Local Office, ESC
P.O. Box 90
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701

Mr. Henry Brito, Coordinator
Concerted Services in Training
and Education
223 South Plaza
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701

Las Vegas OPTIC — Established 1879
93rd Year No. 33 Las Vegas, New Mexico—Thursday, February 15, 1973 Home Owned — Home Operated

Mora will benefit from an expanded manpower project

Mora County will benefit from an expanded manpower program beginning Monday, according to Louis R. Bencomo, chairman-executive director of the Employment Security Commission of New Mexico.

The program is being sponsored by the Mora County Commission and Concerted Services in Training and Education. Concerted Services, headquartered in Las Vegas at 223 S. Plaza, plans a gradual expansion of services into Mora County.

The manpower program will be carried out by the Smaller Communities Team in conjunction with the Las Vegas Office of the New Mexico State Employment Service. Louis Lopez of Albuquerque is team manager, and Eloy Ludi is director of the Las Vegas employment office.

The Smaller Communities Team will maintain office hours at the Mora County Courthouse from 1 to 4:15 p.m. every Monday; from 8:15 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 4:15 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday and from 8:45 a.m. to noon on Fridays.

Services offered will include recruitment for existing and developing job openings, job application taking, vocational testing and counseling. Other services will be referral to employability development services for those who are not immediately job ready, job development and compiling of labor market and related resource information.

Upon completion of the project a report summarizing the information gathered will be available free to businesses, schools economic development groups and others concerned with the development of Mora County.

Small Community team concludes its stay in Mora

The Smaller Communities Team has concluded its stay in Mora providing special manpower services. The team is scheduled to be in Wagon Mound at the City Hall this week. Hours are from 1 to 4:45 p.m. Monday, from 8:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday and from 8:45 a.m. to 12 noon on Friday.

While in Mora, the team assisted the Las Vegas office of the Employment Security Commission in recruiting persons to participate in a program at Highlands University designed to help migrant workers by teaching them suitable skills. Forty persons were referred from Mora County and 11 have been enrolled.

Seniors at Mora High School who are not college bound were counseled and tested to assist them in formulating a vocational plan.

A manpower resource report will be compiled to assist interested individuals and economic development groups in bringing industry and more jobs into the area. Inquiries concerning these reports may be addressed to Eloy Ludi, manager of the Las Vegas office of the Employment Security Commission, P.O. Box 90, or to Henry Brito, coordinator of Concerted Services in Training and Education, 223 S. Plaza.

VITA

October 8, 1948	Born in La Salle, Illinois
June, 1968	Associate of Arts Degree Summa Cum Laude Illinois Valley Community College La Salle, Illinois
1969-1970	Traineeship in Special Education
June, 1970	Bachelor of Science in Education Magna Cum Laude, Special Education Illinois State University Normal, Illinois
1970-1971	Fellowship in Special Education Consultant, Donelson Child Development Center, Donelson, Tennessee Substitute Teacher, Metropolitan Nashville Public School System
May, 1971	Master of Arts Degree Special Education George Peabody College for Teachers Nashville, Tennessee
Summer, 1971	Instructor and Master Teacher John F. Kennedy Mental Retardation Laboratory George Peabody College for Teachers Nashville, Tennessee
1971-1972	Instructor, Remediation Specialist, and Instructional Consultant New Mexico State University Regional Resource Center for the Handicapped Las Cruces, New Mexico
1972-1973	Coordinator/Consultant Southwestern Special Education Instructional Materials Center Las Cruces, New Mexico

Febrero 15, 1973

RESIDENTES DEL CONDADO DE MORA

La Cómision de Empleo en conjunto con la oficina Local de Empleos de Las Vegas bajo el patrocino de la Comision del Condado de Mora y Los Servicios Concertados Para La Education Y Entrenamiento efectuara servicios especiales para residentes de esto condado.

Este programa se iniciara el 19 de Febrero de 1973. Lo sigiente les explicara el intento de este programa.

1. ¿Que Es Este Programa De Manpower?

   Este programa les traera servicios a los residentes que no hayan tenido el beneficio completo que ofrese la oficina de empledos. Estos servicios seran: Aplicaciones para empleo, colocacion en trabajos, consejos de empleo, y direcion para programas de educacion. En conjunto con los servicios mencionados, se preparara un reporte para asistir organisaciones a traer industria que resulte en mas oportunidades para trabajo.

2. ¿Para Que Se Necesita Este Reporte?

   El Condado nesesita este reporte para ayudar a la gente en encontrar trabajo, recibir education para mejores trabajos, traer nueva industria y mas oportunidades de trabajo y en general traer servicios que sean de beneficio para el condado y su gente.

3. ¿Que El Condado De Mora Es El Unico Que Recibira Este Reporte?

   No. Estos servicios se le han extendido a otros trece condados. Un reporte similar fue preparado en el 1967 en este condado pero esta informacion no representa resultados validos a este tiempo.

4. ¿Que Este Reporte Les Ha Ayudado A Otros Condados?

   Si. Algunos de los resultados son: trajo nueva industria y empleos, ayudo en establecer clases de educacion; ayudo a la gente para aprender nuevas ocupaciones sin costo para ellos, y muchos otros beneficios.

5. ¿Que Perdere Mis Beneficios Se Me Registro?

   No. Ustedes no perderan ningunos beneficios como Welfare, Cheques de unemployment, pensiones para veteranos y ningunos otros beneficios que estan recibiendo.

6. ¿Quién Debe Registrarse In Este Esfuerzo?

   Todos los de 16 anos de eda y mas deben registrase. Esto incluye los sin empleo, los empleados, amas de casa, los que trabaien parte del tiempo y los que sean empleados por si mismo. Tambien deben registrarse aquellos que ayan terminado la escuela como los que no ayan terminado. Deben registrarse aquellos que nunca ayan trabajado pero que decean trabajar y cualquiera que se intersese en mejorase y ayudar al Condado.

7. ¿Donde Puedo Registrarme?

Representantes de la oficina de empleos estaran en la Casa de Corte en Mora como lo siguente:

Lunes - 1:00 p.m. hasta las 4:15 p.m.
Martes a Jueves de las 8:45 a.m. hasta el medio día y de 1:00 p.m. a las 4:15 p.m.
Viernes - 8:45 al medio día.

FEB 17 1973

State of New Mexico
County of Mora
County Treasurer

Eloy A. Valdez, County Treasurer
Margaret A. Pacheco,
Deputy County Treasurer

P.O. Box 218
Mora, New Mexico 87732

February 15, 1973

Mr. Henry Brito
Assistant Coordinator
Concerted Services
223 South Plaza
Las Vegas, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Brito:

The Commissioners of Mora County would like to take this opportunity to thank you and Mr. Louis A. Lopez for taking time to come to Mora to discuss your work with them and to offer your services to the county.

The Commissioners went on record, at their regular meeting of February 5, 1973, accepting your services.

The Commissioners are also ready to help in any way possible and will cooperate with your office at all times. The Commissioners will make available to you enough office space in the courthouse as long as is needed.

Again thank you for your offer and we look forward to working with you.

Yours truly,

Ruperto Maes

Ruperto Maes
Chairman

cc:
Mr. Louis A. Lopez

Mora, New Mexico 87732
February 22, 1973

Dear Sir/Madam:

The Employment Security Commission of New Mexico together with the State Department of Vocational Education have entered into an agreement with New Mexico Highlands University to train unemployed and underemployed migrant individuals or members of migratory families residing in San Miguel, Mora, and Guadalupe Counties. The following occupations will be open for training to qualified individuals.

1. Nurse Aide (attend) - assists in care of hospital patients, under direction of nursing and medical staff.
2. Psychiatric Aid - assists mentally ill patients working under direction of nursing and medical staff.
3. Secretary, Bi-Lingual - Schedules appointments gives information to callers, takes dictation, and transcribes from notes, Position requires Spanish and English fluency.
4. Library Assistant - Compiles records, sorts and shelves books and issues and receives library materials, such as books, films, and phonograph records.
5. Teacher Aid, Bi-Lingual - assists regular teacher to maintain discipline- issues study assigments to pupils, implement and manage bi-lingual instructional program.

If you are interested, please come to the Mora County Court house, and contact the Smaller Communities Feam of the Employment Security Commission for further information. Please contact us Tuesday through Thursday.

Very truly yours,

Louis Lopez, Manager
Smaller Communities Team

x.

I. MORA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

A. Area Definition and Location

Mora County (See Figure 1) is located in the Northeastern quadrant of the State. The village of Mora is the County seat and serves as a shopping center for the surrounding communities. Mora can be reached on State Highway 3 from either Las Vegas or Taos.

B. Topography

Mora County with 2,402 square miles varies from grassy plains and wooded hills in the eastern section of the county to mountain peaks ranging as high as 13,000 feet in the western section. There is one perennial stream known as the Rio Mora. It rises in Rincon Range, East of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and flows through the west and south sections of Mora County where it joins the Canadian River north of Sabinoso. The Canadian River also serves as the eastern boundary of the County. There is one mountain range, the Sangre de Cristo, that traverses the County on the west side in a North, South direction.

C. Climate

The mountainous portions of Mora County are characterized by cool summers and cold winters. The remainder has a semiarid, moderate climate. Average annual precipitation varies from fifteen inches on the eastern plains to a high of twenty-four inches on the high mountain areas. The wettest months are July and August with May being the driest. Average date for the first killing frost of the year is around the last part of September. The number of days without frost are 142. Temperature in the County is variable due to the variations in topography and elevation. July is considered the warmest month of the year and January the coldest. Percentage of possible sunshine is 85 percent.

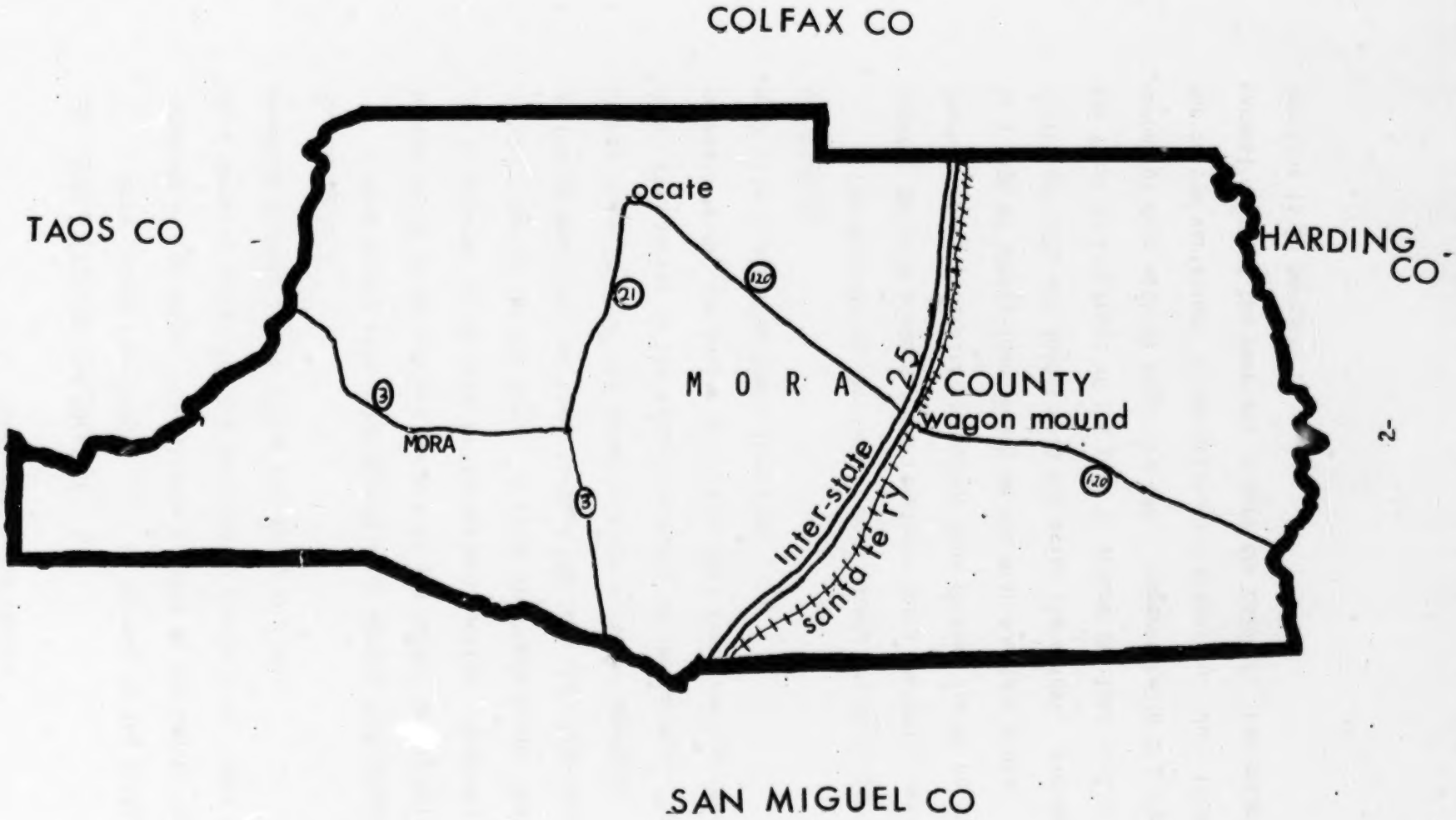

COLFAX CO
TAOS CO
ocate
HARDING CO
21
120
3
M O R A
25
COUNTY
wagon mound
MORA
3
Inter-state
santa fe ry
120
SAN MIGUEL CO

FIGURE 1

D. Population

Mora County population for 1970 was 4,673 (Figure 2). This represents a 22.5 percent decline in persons residing in the County since the 1960 count. The population of Mora, the County Seat, is approximately 700. The current population of Mora County is less than half as large as in 1940. The County's population density is 1.94 per square mile. Figure 3 reflects a percentage comparison of population within age groups between the State and County while Table 1 shows a numerical comparison within the same age groups.

Table 1

Comparison of State and County Population by Sex and Age Groups 16 and over as shown in numbers and percentages.*

	New Mexico**				County**			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
16-20	49,492	4.8	49,982	4.9	242	5.2	230	4.9
21-44	148,922	14.6	156,887	15.4	517	11.1	526	11.5
45-64	86,735	8.5	91,310	9.0	423	9.1	455	9.7
65-+	32,377	3.2	38.234	3.8	307	6.6	249	5.3

*U.S. Bureau of the Census 1970
**Total Population 16 years and over

1. Special Veteran - A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, including the waters adjacent thereto since August 4, 1964.
2. Vietnam Era - Any veteran released from the Armed Forces after August 4, 1964 is a Vietnam Era Veteran.
3. Other Veteran - Any other veterans not classified elsewhere.

Figure 7 reflects the total number of veterans surveyed in the three categories. The figure shows that out of a total of 170 veterans surveyed in the three categories 54.6 percent fell in the other veteran category.

FIGURE 2

COMPARISON OF MORA COUNTY WITH NEW MEXICO
STATE POPULATION 1910 to 1970

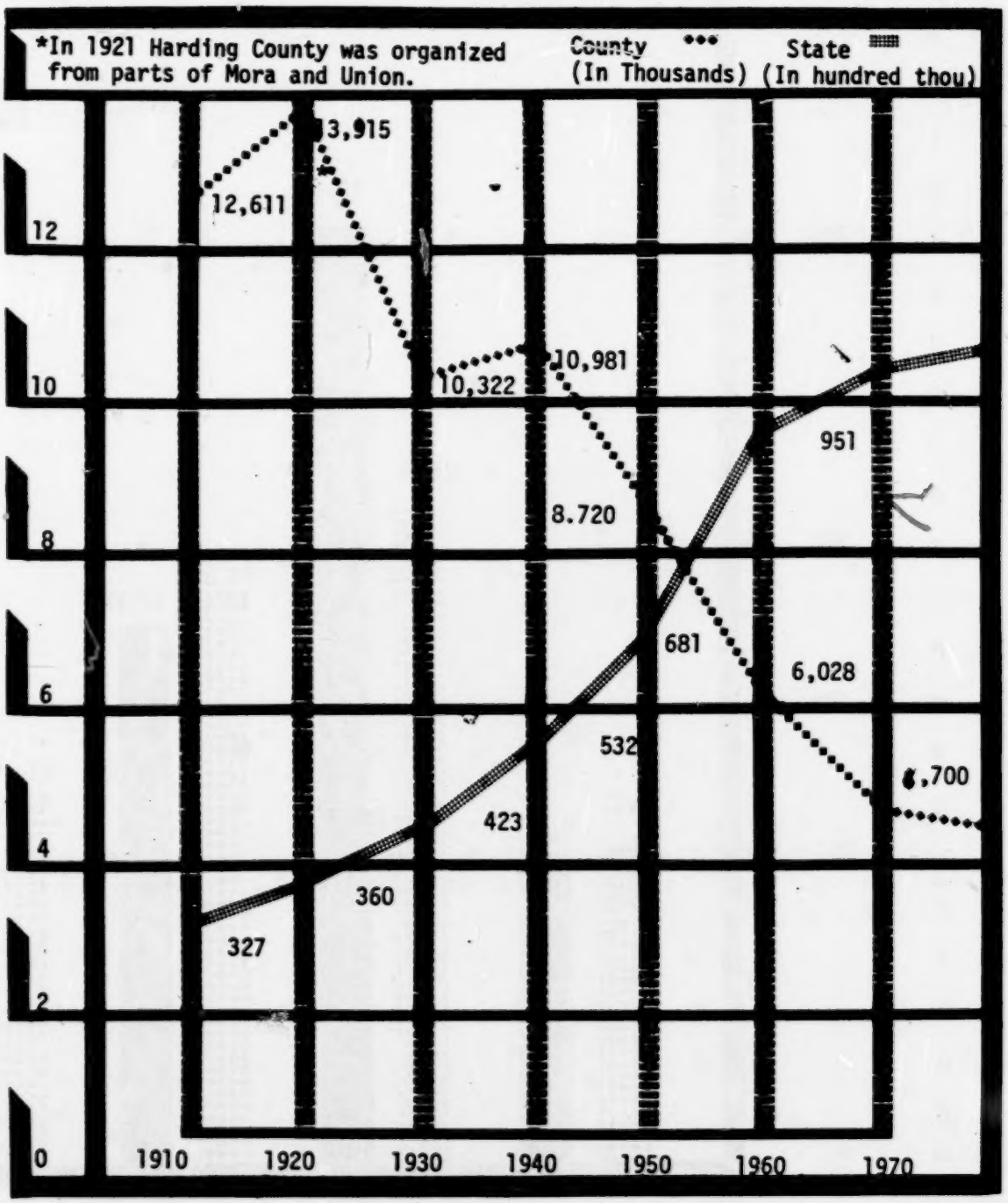
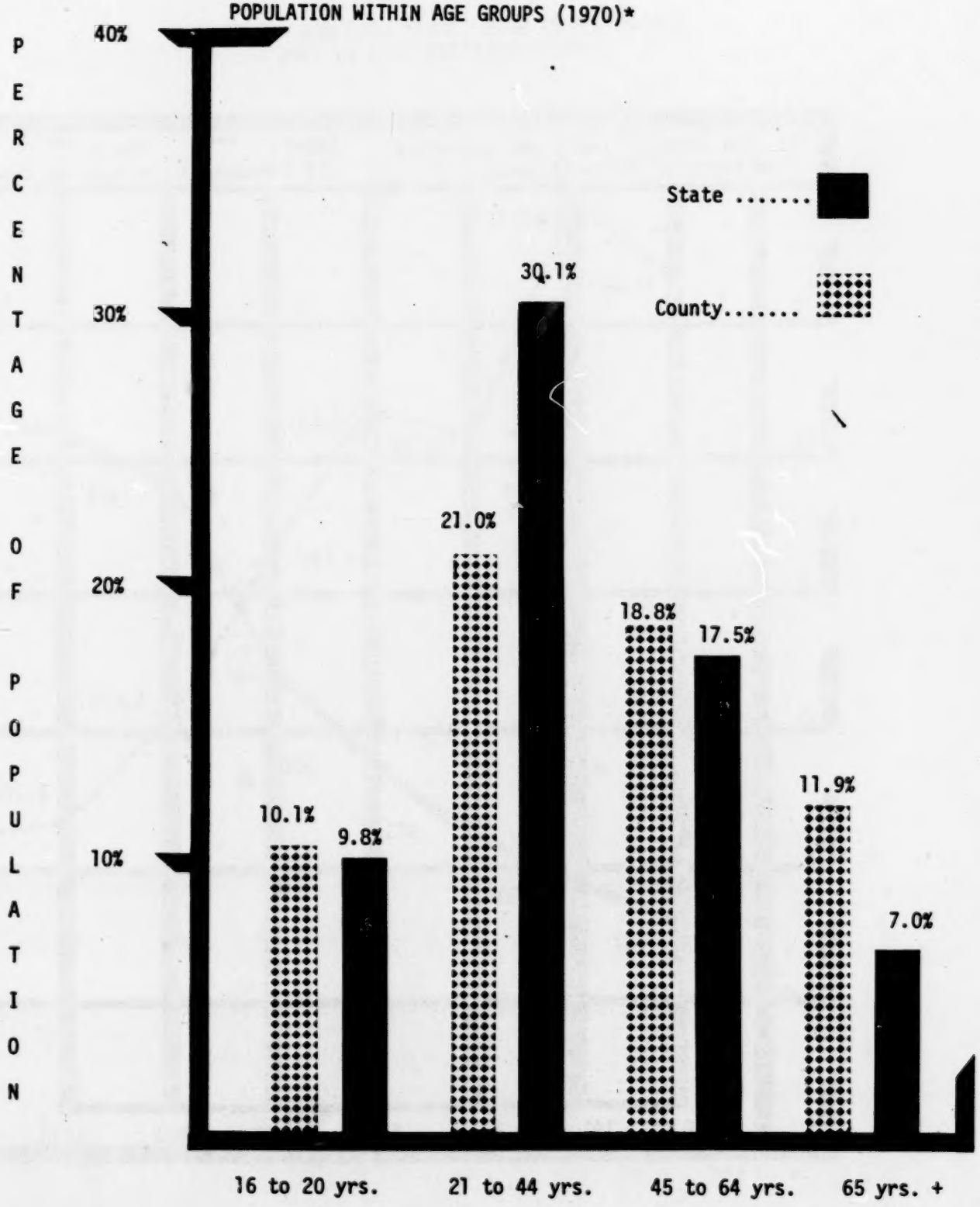


FIGURE 3

STATE AND COUNTY COMPARISON OF

POPULATION WITHIN AGE GROUPS (1970)*



*Bureau of the Census, 1970

II. HISTORY OF MORA COUNTY

A. The Early Period

The word Mora in Spanish means berry. The County may have received its name from the wild berries growing in the area or from one or more individuals living there, such as Mora Pineda and Garcia de la Mora, who came to New Mexico after the Reconquest in 1692. People of this name were living on the frontier of Mora County at the end of the 18th century.

In 1835 a decree dated September 28 by Col. Albino Perez, then Governor, gave each of seventy-six settlers a strip of land on which they settled, subsequently founding the towns of San Antonio de la de Mora (now Cleveland) at the upper end of the valley and Santa Gertrudis de lo de Mora (now Mora proper) at the lower and wider end. The grant is a large one, extending from Mora to Wagon Mound.

B. Fort Union

Fort Union is located on NM477, 8 miles north of Watrous. The mile-square, open path without a stockade was built in 1851 by Col. Edmond Vase Sumner and was occupied throughout the Indian Wars and the Civil War. The Fort was an important commercial center as well as a strategic military post. It also protected travelers along the Santa Fe trail and served as the supply center for southwestern Army Posts.

This Fort also played a vital role during the Civil War. Troops assigned to Fort Union halted the advance of the Confederacy at Glorieta Pass. The west was considered vital to the south. Southern forces started out at Ft. Bliss, Texas and advanced north practically unchecked. Brief skirmishes met them on the way at Fort Craig, Fort Stanton, Fort Fillmore and the battle at Valverde. The Albuquerque and Santa Fe garrisons fell without opposition. In order to continue north, Fort Union had to be captured, both for its stategic location and the large quantity of supplies badly needed for the advance.

men tired of army life also used the shelters. Desertion was almost the rule rather than the exception.

Comancheros frequented the place at times, both to barter their stolen horses to officers at Fort Union and also to raid the Fort Union Corrales. They took knives, guns, bread, tortillas, mirrors, hatchets and ammunition to the Palo Duro country in the Texas Panhandle and returned with horses stolen by the Plains Indians from the Texans.

Several persons have referred to Loma Parda as "Sodom on the Mora". This is far from the truth since ancient Sodom was not destroyed because of love life between sexes but rather of love life in the same sex.

Throughout history, members of any armed force stationed anywhere have always been allured by wine, women and song. Fort Union was no exception. When the soldier was not fighting Indians, he could be found enjoying flesh, fun and products of fermentation. Not to mention the fact that he had a particular gift for altering the interiors of several establishments, one Commanding Officer ordered the enlisted man to keep out of that place of thievery and sin and placed it off limits. At one time two men returned to Fort Union severely beaten. The major stormed into Loma Parda and demanded that the guilty parties be turned over to him. The Alcalde (Mayor) refused to be intimidated. He told the Major that he would gladly arrest the parties involved if the officer would turn over, every soldier wanted in Loma Parda for disturbing the peace. The major withdrew stating that the matter would be placed in the hands of civil authorities in Santa Fe.

Many soldiers married local women after the expiration of their enlistments.

The railroad bypassed Loma Parda and with the closing of Fort Union it started its slow demise. World War II tolled the bells for Loma Parda. The remaining populace left to take good jobs at Los Alamos and the defense plants on the west coast.

hearing of the possible threat to his state the Governor of Colorado dispatched 1,300 Colorado volunteers under the command of Col. John P. Slough and Major John M. Chivington to assist Fort Union. Troops from the second Regiment of the New Mexico volunteers stationed at Fort Wingate under the command of Lt. Col. Manuel Chavez were also dispatched to assist.

Union forces met the confederates at Glorieta, March 27 & 28, 1862. Lt. Col. Chavez along with Major Chivington led a detachment of about four hundred Colorado Volunteers to the confederate rear located at Canoncito about eight miles southwest of the main battle site. Here they discovered the enemy supply train. After driving off the enemy's guard, they commenced to spike the cannon (plugging the vents so they could not be fired) bayonetted some of the 1100 mules, scattered the remainder, burned 64 wagons and destroyed all supplies. Lt. Col. Chavez knew the area well. He had held a commission under General Manuel Armijo prior to American occupation and was one of the officers that favored confronting the advancing Americans at Glorieta during the Mexican war. This never came to be because General Armijo fled south and did not offer any resistance.

The loss of this battle ended the southern dream of capturing the west for the Confederacy.

By the time the survivors from Glorieta could reach El Paso and regroup, enough Union forces occupied New Mexico to make it difficult to attempt another venture.

C. Loma Parda

Loma Parda, or gray hill, is located about six miles west of Fort Union. This hamlet was very much a part of the life of Fort Union. During the Civil War Loma Parda had a population of about one hundred and sixty people. When gold was discovered at Willow Creek, it flourished to about 400 people. The caves near Loma Parda also served as storehouses for the Black Market trade during the Fort Union days. Some ladies of the street, unable to find suitable quarters within the town used the caves to transact business. Deserting

Today this ghost town is under private ownership. Because of its isolation, hardly any damage has been done. Someday it may be resurrected and become the beauty spot that should have been its rightful place in the beginning.

III. MORA COUNTY RESOURCES

A. Manpower Resources

The following table consists of labor force estimates for a four year period. The Mora County yearly totals represent monthly estimates averaged over a period of 12 months. Each county in New Mexico comprises a labor area. A labor area is defined as a geographical area consisting of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence.

Technical definitions for terms used follows the table.

TABLE 2

Mora County Work Force Estimates 1969-1972.

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Work Force	1134	1275	1174	1160
Unemployed	147	242	326	264
Rate (%)	13.0	19.0	27.8	23.0
Employed	987	1033	848	896
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	515	559	405	451
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*
Mining	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	173	214	*	*
Trans. & Public Utilities	29	*	36	*
Wholesale & Retail Trade	29	23	26	27
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	*	*	4
Services & Miscellaneous	92	82	91	135
Government	221	240	252	285
All Other Nonagricultural	98	105	77	84
Agriculture	375	369	366	362

*Disclosure - Included in Services and Miscellaneous

B. Water Resources

Mora County is laced with streams which originate in the Sangre de Christo Mountains in the western part of the county and run eastward. These streams empty into the Canadian River which is the eastern boundary of the county. Water rights for irrigation are allocated and must be bought from existing owners. Depth for good potable water is approximately 400 feet.

C. Land Use

Land classification surveys indicate that some 28,000 acres are being irrigated in the Mora basin. Of the area surveyed, 25,300 acres, about 24,100 were classed as arable and 1,200 acres as nonarable. The survey revealed that about 32 percent of the land being irrigated at the time was being used for pasture or for the production of native grass for hay. The western section of the county contains forest land within the boundaries of the Santa Fe National Forest and The Carson National Forest. Santa Fe National Forest has 60,586 acres and Carson National Forest has 17,713 acres.

TECHNICAL TERMS

Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the labor area, but not persons who commute to work outside the area.

All other nonagricultural employment includes persons who work in non-farm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed workers, domestic workers in private households and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than the employment mentioned above.

Agricultural Employment

Estimates for agricultural employment includes operators (self-employed), unpaid family workers, managers and other regular hired workers, and seasonal hired workers. Foreign workers, used in some New Mexico Counties through 1964 are excluded by definition.

Unemployment

Unemployment data presented here is conceptually comparable with that released by the U. S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, it is developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 52,000 household throughout the country. The area information starts with a count of persons eligible

for unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to secure them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force. The area estimates thus conceptually include all workers who were not at work but were actively seeking work in the sample week in each month or had made specific efforts to find a job during the preceding four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work during the week and were waiting to be called back to a job or would have looked for work except for illness or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

In Figure 4 shows the age groups by sex, education and transportation. (A. Has Own; B. Obtain Ride; C. Public) of the 617 applicants surveyed. High School graduates make up 38 percent of the total.

In Figure 5 shows the percentage of applicants by their primary occupation 34 percent, fall into the structural work occupations.

The structural work occupation division is divided into seven groups as to type of work done. The seven groups in the structural work occupation division are as follows:

80 Occupations in metal fabricating, n.e.c.

81 Welders, Flame cutters and related occupations

82 Electrical assembling, installing and repairing occupations

84 Painting, plastering, waterproofing, cementing and relating occupations

85 Excavating, grading, paving and related occupations

86 Construction occupations, n.e.c.

AGE GROUPS, SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND
TRANSPORTATION AVAILABILITY OF 617 APPLICANTS
(*denotes number of applicants.)

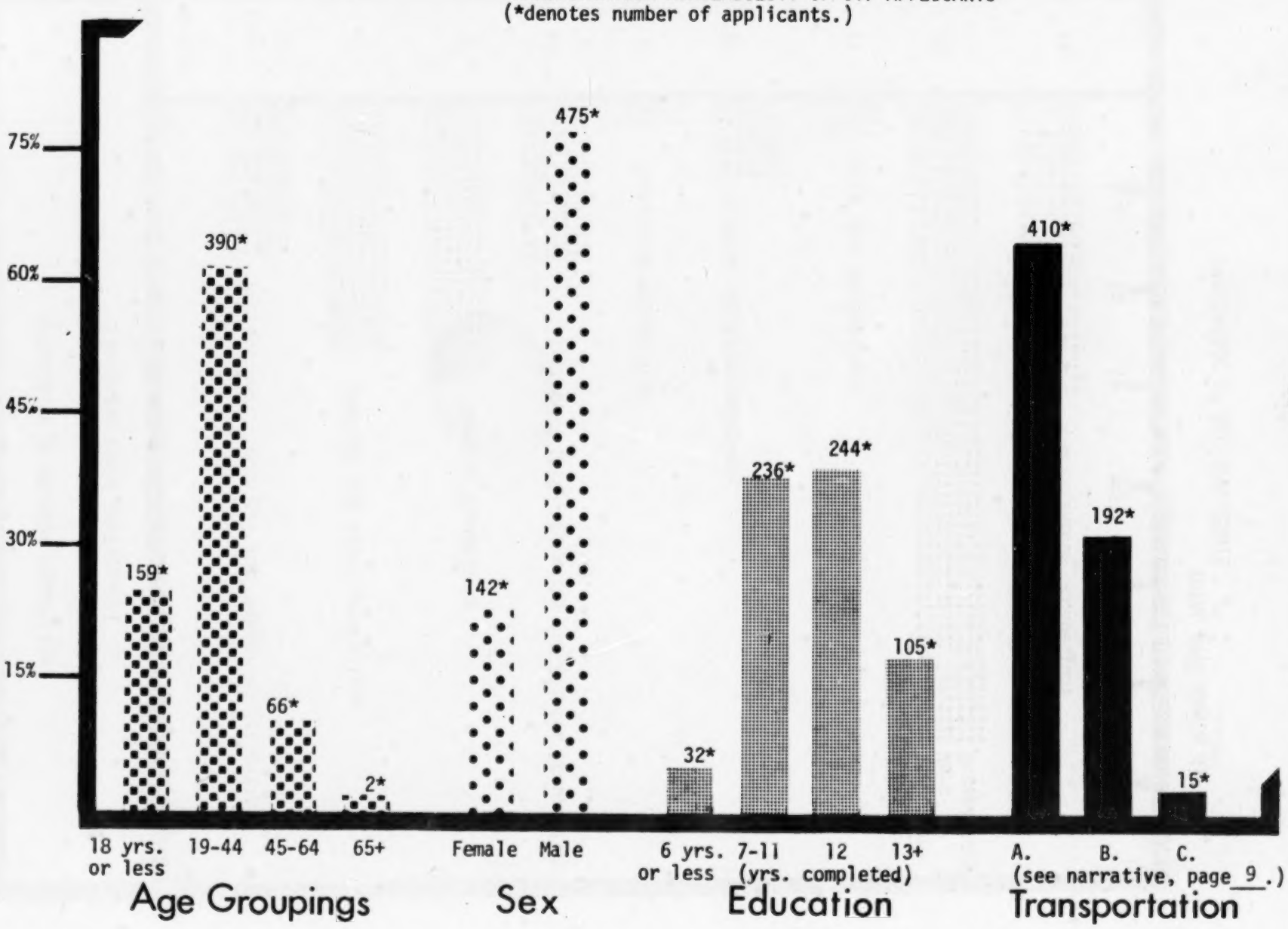


FIGURE 6

HOURLY WAGE RATES

of 617 APPLICANTS

(current or most recent)

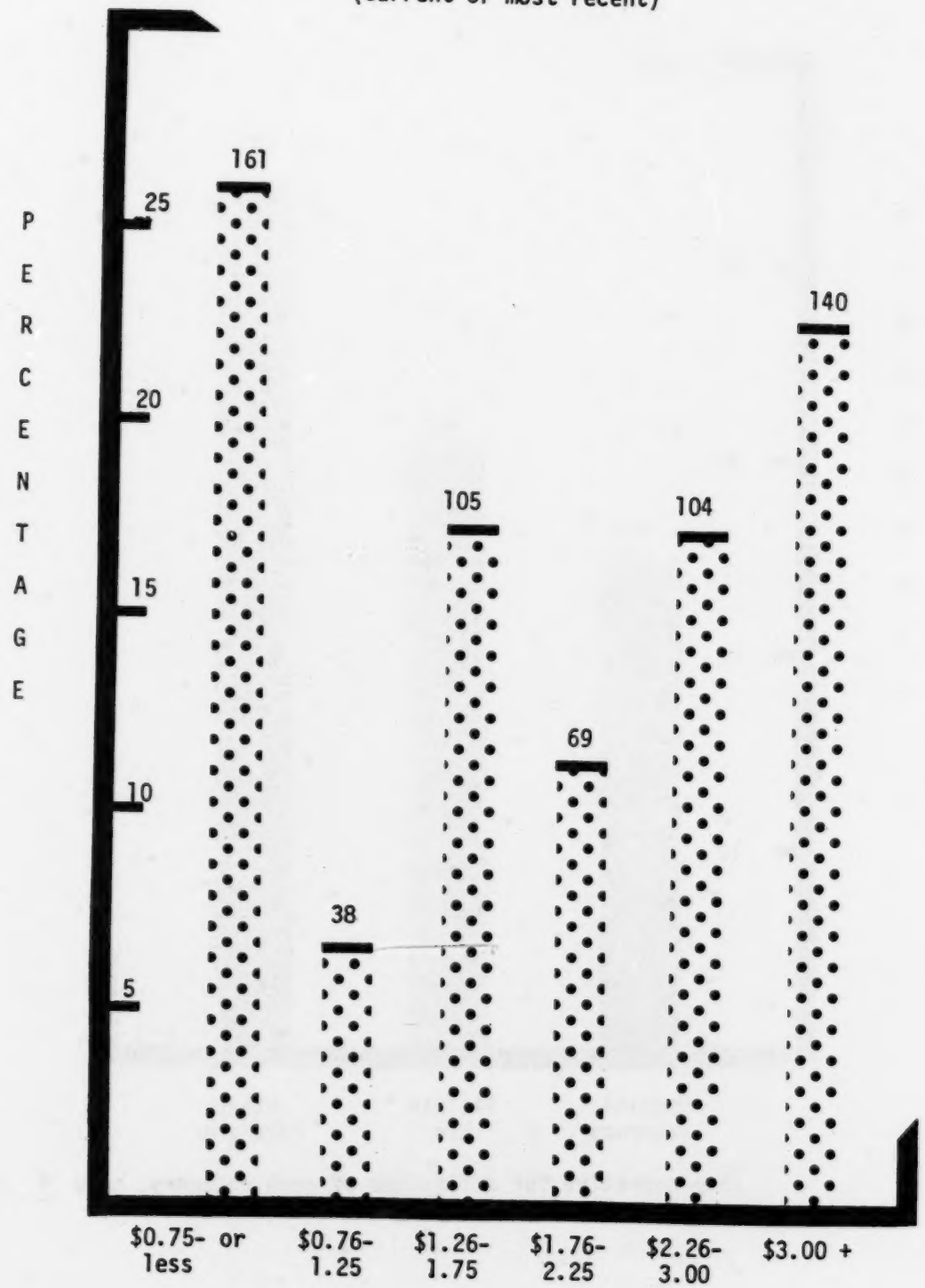
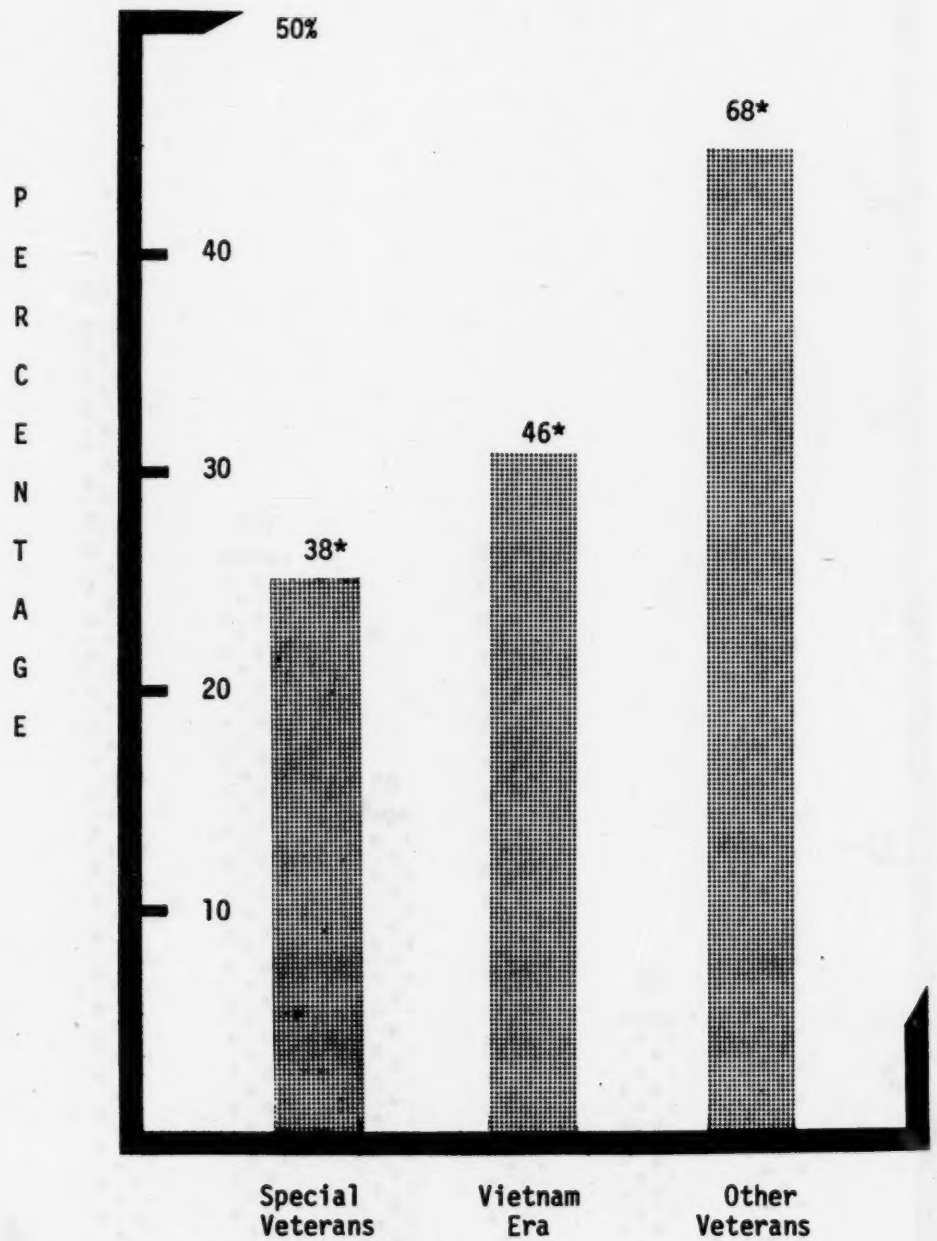


FIGURE 7

NUMBER OF VETERANS IN THREE CATEGORIES
(* denotes number of Vets)



(See narrative for definition of each category, page 4 .)

89 Structural work occupations, n.e.c.

OCCUPATION APTITUDE PATTERNS OF MORA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

The General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) was administered to 55 seniors in the Mora and Wagon Mound High Schools. Results of these tests are shown in Table 3 and indicate the number of persons who qualified in each of 62 Occupational Aptitude Patterns.

An Occupational Aptitude Pattern refers to the combination or pattern of aptitudes and minimum scores required to perform satisfactorily the major tasks of the group of occupations identified with each pattern.

TABLE 3

OAP	SAMPLE OCCUPATIONS	TOTAL PERSONS
1	Engineering, systems analyst, programmer, medical	2
2	Dietician, employment interviewer, claims taker, counselor, case worker, digital-computer operator	3
3	Job Analyst, pilot-control operator, salesman of construction machinery	4
4	Administration (manager, city, circulation print and pub.) librarian, account	3
5	Diesel mechanic, electrical, chemical and computer technologist	3
6	Illustrator, Veterinarian	3
7	Clothes designer, dental hygenist, photographer	4
8	Typesetter, Nurse	4
9	Insurance claim adjuster, psychiatric technician, nursery school teacher	6
10	Physical therapist, sewage plant operator, manager of industrial organization	7
11	Switchboard operator, real estate salesman, airline stewardess	8
12	Electronics foreman	7
13	Stenographer, patrolman, manager retail food, medical technologist	9

14	Tabulating-machine operator, general salesperson	16
15	Refrigeration mechanic, fire fighter, service engineer, surgical technician	15
16	Bookkeeper, expediting work such as a ticket agent	11
17	Hospital-admitting clerk, file clerk, general office clerk, camp counselor	18
18	Nurse, nurse aide	23
19	Electronics assembler, production mechanic in machine operating	30
20	Dental assistant, bank teller, keypunch operator, engineer	25
21	Coil assembler, air-conditioning-unit installer machine operating	27
22	Food service supervisor, psychiatric aide	29
23	Inspecting and stock checking, weighing-station operator, garment packer, tractor-trailer truck driver	29
24	Proofreader, cable maker, correction officer	31
25	Sorting, inspecting, measuring, central-office telephone operator	35
26	Machine operations, fork-lift truck operator, carding machine operator	28
27	Resistor winder, core-plane wirer, marker	32
28	Woodworking-machine operator, color film mounter	30
29	Manager of restaurant or coffee shop, telephone ad taker linotype operator coding clerk	24
30	Forester aide, sales clerk	30
31	Surveyor, medical laboratory assistant, biologist	12
32	Press operator, automobile service station attendant	17
33	Bookkeeping-machine, calculating machine and comptometer operator	18
34	Instrument repairman, draftsman, engineering aide, tool and die maker, offset pressman, metal patternmaker	18
35	Aircraft and engine mechanic, radio repairman, electronics mechanic, electrician, machine operating	23

36	Plasterer, plastic trimmer (dental equip.)	23
37	Inspecting and stock checking, automobile mechanic, carpenter, plumber, painter, photo-offset lithography	19
38	Graphic arts, aircraft mechanic, bricklayer, operating engineer	35
39	Teacher aide, clerk (post-office statement, insurance, mortgage).	34
40	Stock clerk, merchandise packer, waitress	30
41	Repair lineman, process artist in printing	22
42	Office-machine serviceman, dental-laboratory technician, automobile-body repairman, cosmetologist	27
43	Cook, automobile-service station attendant, seamstress, clock and watch repairman	37
44	Machine inspector, assembler	38
45	Baker, bench carpenter, coil finisher, bindery worker	35
46	Automobile painter, dairy farm hand, assembler	37
47	Small parts assembler, general laborer, power-plant operator	35
48	Dietary aide, die cutter, aircraft mechanic, meat cutter, welder, assembler	44
49	Quality-control inspector, solderer in production line, general labor worker (iron and steel)	43
50	Egg candler, cereal packer, mass mailing machine operator	30
51	Engine assembler, paper sorter, textile mender, hotel and restaurant counter work	40
52	Vending-machine repairman, ornamental-iron worker, pants-presser, occupational therapy aide	36
53	Components assembler, hand finisher (plastics-fabrics)	31
54	Experimental assembler, decorator, barber	33

55	Composition roofer, dry-cleaning and laundry work, hand trucker	47
56	Fruit sorter, tile sorter, food-service worker auto mfg. assembler, fountain girl	39
57	Telefax clerk, hosiery inspector, medical service cottage parent	33
58	Audit clerk, accessories assembler (elec.)	37
59	Electronics inspector, paper goods worker	35
60	Silk finisher, hand presser, packer	35
61	Electric-motor assembler, toys and games assembler, cheese wrapper and packer, tamale packer, meat packer occupations	33
62	Hardware assembler, cannery worker, garment folder, textile worker	42

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS & COMMUNITY SERVICES

A. Municipal and County Government

Mora County was created in 1860 by an act of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico. Currently the County is divided into three districts. A Commissioner is elected for each district for a 2-year term. The village of Mora which is the County Seat is not incorporated and is governed by the Board of County Commissioners. Wagon Mound is incorporated into a Village and the only one having incorporation in Mora County. It is governed by a Mayor and a Board of Trustees.

B. Education

Mora County has two school districts, one at Mora and one in Wagon Mound. Mora has one High School, one Junior High and a grade school. Wagon Mound has the same facilities. There are two additional grade schools serving the County, one at Ocate and one at Holman. Children from the remaining communities are bussed into the two school districts. Highlands University and the Luna Technical-Vocational School at Las Vegas serve the county by providing additional educational resources, a distance of 30 miles.

C. Hospital Facilities

There is one medical facility in Mora County, the Mora Valley Medical Unit which is run by Presbyterian Medical Services. It has a 2-bed capacity for emergency cases only. The Center is fully licensed as a diagnostic and treatment unit by the state. Patients requiring hospitalization are transported to Las Vegas 30 miles distance. A 1969 Cadillac is on loan to the facility from a mortuary in Las Vegas. Five qualified ambulance attendants are on call 24 hours each day there is a resident MD and 2 Registered Nurses available on a 24 hour basis also. Dental care is available two days per week.

D. Organized Religion

Mora County lists three principal denominations. These denominations are: Catholic, Presbyterian and Church of Christ.

E. Fire Protection

The fire department in Mora consists of one 750 gallon capacity pumper and one 500 gallon capacity pumper. All vehicles meet the requirements set by the New Mexico State Fire Marshal's Office. There are 27 volunteer firemen attached to the fire department.

Wagon Mound Fire Department consists of two 500 gallon capacity pumpers and a volunteer force of 16. In addition to these units, they have a 1967 Ford Rescue Unit completely equipped. Attendants and drivers all have advanced first aid cards. This department also meets State Fire Marshall standards.

F. Recreation

Mora County abounds in natural scenery and has a very pleasant summer climate. Cool nights and sunny days are a welcome change sought by most everyone.

The County supports cold water fishing in the west and warm water fishing in the east with the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains serving as the dividing line between the two. Native trout are found in the high mountain streams. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fisch stocks Rainbow Trout in all streams and lakes in Mora County. Warm water fishing is found in the eastern part of the county, where bass, catfish, crappie are found.

Hunting is considered good with Elk, Deer, Antelope, Bear and Turkey comprising most of the big game. Small game includes both birds and mammals. Mountain grouse, dove and quail comprise game birds. Cottontails, rabbits, squirrels, raccoons, foxes, and other small animals making up the rest of the small game population. The Sipapu Ski Area is located 20 miles west of Mora on State Road 3. This area is not in Mora County, however it is readily accessible to Mora County residents. Ski lift capacity per hour is 700.

V. TRANSPORTATION

A. Highways and Rail Service

Wagon Mound is a shipping point on the Santa Fe Railroad which passes through central Mora County in a northerly direction. This line operates between Chicago and Los Angeles with branches to Denver and El Paso.

Interstate 25 is roughly parallel to the railroad. It connects Denver, Colorado to the north and Albuquerque and El Paso to the south. It enters the county about mid-section and continues in a north-easterly direction into Colfax County. There are several state roads serving Mora County with the principal one being S.R. 3 to Las Vegas 30 miles to the south and Taos 48 miles to the north-west.

B. Motor Carrier Service

Freight service into Mora County is supplied by Santa Fe Trailways Truck Lines and Thunderbird Truck Lines on a load basis with no scheduled runs. Livestock carriers and carriers holding specialized authority for petroleum products, household goods, etc., also serve the county.

C. Airline Service

Nearest scheduled service is provided at the Albuquerque International Airport 153 miles south. Scheduled airlines out of Albuquerque are, Continental Texas International, TWA and Frontier. There are approximately 70 daily flights. The principal air service for Mora County is available at the Las Vegas Municipal Airport located about 36 miles from Mora. This 1,300 acre facility is owned and operated by the City of Las Vegas and is classified as a Basic Utility - Stage II airport by the Federal Aviation Agency. The airport is attended 24 hours a day throughout the year.

Two asphalt runways are maintained. The 5,000 foot NE-SW runway is in excellent condition; the 6,400 foot NW-SE runway is also in good condition. One fixed-base operator offers major and minor power plant and airframe repairs in addition to charter, patrol, instruction, survey, ambulance and full sales service.

VI. UTILITIES

A. Electric Power

Western Mora County is served by the Mora-San Miguel Electric Cooperative and Wagon Mound is served by the Springer Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Table 4

Electric Power Rates

Wagon Mound

Residential		Commercial	
First 50 KWH	5.00	First 50 KWH	6.00
Next 100 KWH	8.50	Next 150 KWH	12.10
Next 250 KWH	13.75	Next 300 KWH	18.40
Next 500 KWH	15.75	Next 750 KWH	35.80
Next 1000 KWH	29.25	Next 1500 KWH	60.30

Mora

Residential		Commercial	
First 50 KWH	5.00	First 50 KWH	5.00
Next 100 KWH	8.50	Next 150 KWH	9.25
Next 250 KWH	10.75	Next 300 KWH	11.50
Next 500 KWH	16.00	Next 750 KWH	27.00
Next 1000 KWH	29.00	Next 1500 KWH	54.00

Source: New Mexico Public Service Commission

B. Gas Service

There is no natural gad service in Mora County. Butane and Propane are the principal source of heating. Several Butane-Propane suppliers service the county.

C. Telephone Rates

Telephone service in Mora County is provided by the Jicarita Rural Telephone Cooperation.

TABLE 5

Wagon Mound
MORA

Business Rates		Residence	
1 Party	$11.00	1 Party	$7.25
2 Party	10.00	2 Party	6.50
		4 Party	6.25
		Multi-Party	6.00

THE BANK OF LAS VEGAS OPERATES A BRANCH AT MORA.
THIS IS THE ONLY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IN MORA COUNTY.

	1970 LAS VEGAS Bank of Las Vegas	1971 LAS VEGAS Bank of Las Vegas	1972 LAS VEGAS Bank of Las Vegas
ASSETS			
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 1,927,900.82	$ 1,837,323.31	$ 2,263,389.97
U. S. Treasury Securities	2,870,443.73	2,675,296.34	2,676,041.20
Obligations of Other U. S. Government Agencies & Corporations	300,030.21	2,197,846.40	2,699,779.16
Obligations of States & Political Subdivision	3,152,228.37	3,703,824.07	4,339,666.73
Other Securities, including Corporate Stocks	1.00	1.00	1.00
Federal Funds Sold & Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell	00	00	00
Other Loans	4,952,205.25	7,046,397.98	8,625,275.45
Bank Premises, F&F and Other RE.	100,952.34	141,538.53	190,735.23
Real Estate Owned Other than Bank	12.00	12.00	12.00
Other Assets	139,926.20	310,825.09	391,398.21
TOTAL ASSETS	12,443,699.92	17,913,064.72	21,186,298.95
LIABILITIES			
Demand Deposits	4,348,492.35	5,326,460.81	5,785,902.29
Time & Savings Deposits	5,662,033.63	7,246,963.78	8,836,290.23
Deposits of U.S. Government	363,835.80	162,944.10	271,937.77
Deposits of State & Political Subdivisions	1,644,679.13	3,516,217.99	4,260,769.27
Deposits of Commercial Banks	13,039.22	9,540.92	4,783.49
Certified '& Officers' Checks	32,868.13	95,918.10	302,116.57
TOTAL DEPOSITS	12,114,998.26	16,358,045.70	19,461,799.62
Federal Funds Purchased	00	00	00
Other Liabilities	170,077.20	267,023.19	265,842.70
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,285,075.46	16,625,068.89	19,727,642.32
RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES			
Reserve for Bad Debt Losses on Loans	91,577.09	96,548.88	125,504.13
Reserves on Securities	00	00	00
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES	91,577.09	96,548.88	125,504.13
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
Capital Notes & Debentures	00	00	00
Equity Capital (Total)	1,067,047.37	1,191,446.95	1,333,152.50
Common Stock	252,000.00	504,000.00	504,000.00
Surplus	252,000.00	504,000.00	504,000.00
Undivided Profts	363,047.37	183,446.95	325,152.50
Reserve for Contingencies & Other	200,000.00	00	00
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	1,067,047.37	1,191,446.95	1,333,152.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL	$13,443,699.92	$17,913,064.72	$21,186,298.95

The BANK of Las Vegas
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

Condensed Statement of Condition

AS OF MARCH 28, 1973

ASSETS

Cash and Due From Banks	$ 1,541,264.41
Obligations of U. S. Government	2,676,153.33
Obligations of U. S. Government Agencies	2,699,688.95
Obligations of State and Municipal Entities	4,773,930.58
Federal Funds Sold	1,050,000.00
Loans	8,593,023.66
Bank Buildings, Furniture, and Fixtures	185,262.51
Accrued Income Receivable	220,149.71
Other Assets	130,562.18
TOTAL ASSETS	$21,870,035.33

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 504,000.00
Surplus	504,000.00
Undivided Profits and Other Reserves	756,146.03
Deferred Income	117,260.96
Deposits	19,988,628.34
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$21,870,035.33

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VIII. NEW MEXICO STATE TAX INFORMATION

A. Property Tax

The Constitution limits the property tax rate to $20 per thousand dollars assessed value for general purposes. Levies for debt service are outside the limitation. The Legislature may authorize levies, outside the limitation for a specified purpose to be voted on by the electors of the taxing district. The only exception under this provision is a 75 cent per thousand dollars value levy for county hosptial maintenance in all counties except Bernalillo, where the maximum is $3.25.

The assessment ratio in New Mexico is one-third of actual value. Book value is usually accepted as actual value. Motor vehicles are not assessed, nor are intangibles.

Public utilities and natural resource industries account for fifty-two percent of the State's valuation.

B. State Income Tax

The corporate rate is a flat three percent. Federal taxes are deductible. Individual rates are one and five tenths percent on the first $10,000 of net income, the next $80,000 is four and five tenths percent and a six percent on everything over $100,000.

C. Corporate Organizations and Qualification Fees

Domestic firms pay a fee of 10 cents per $1,000 of authorized capital stock to incorporate in the State. Foreign (out-of-state) corporations pay a qualification fee which is also based on 10 cents per $1,000 of authorized capital stock for a certificate of authority to do business in the State. No par value stock of foreign and domestic corporations is treated as $100 par value. The minimum fee charged a foreign or domestic corporation is $25.00.

D. Corporate Franchise Tax

An annual franchise tax is assessed at the rate of $55 per thousand dollars on authorized and issued stock represented by corporate property and business in the State.

E. Gross Receipts (Sales Tax)

New Mexico levies a tax on the gross receipts of most businesses in the State. Although the tax is levied against the business firm, in actual practice it is passed on to the firm's customers as a sales tax. The rate is four percent, except as follows:

> Firms engaged in mining and related activity, 3/4 percent, except for potash, coal, oil, gas, and liquid hydrocarbons.
> Lumber and lumber manufacturers, 3 percent.
> Alcholic beverage wholesalers, 1/2 percent.

The notable exemptions from the tax are all wholesalers, except those dealing in liquor: and all manufacturers, with the exception of lumber and mining.

F. Compensating or Use Tax

An excise tax at the rate of four percent is levied on the use or consumption in New Mexico of tangible personal property becoming a component part of any manufactured article is exempt. Also exempted are electricity and fuel used in manufacturing and chemical and reagents used in processing oil and minerals.

G. Unemployment Compensation

Any new business locating in New Mexico and determines liable under the Unemployment Compensation Law of New Mexico receives a contribution rating of 2.7 percent which applies for three full calendar years. After that, the rate is adjusted on the basis of benefits paid down to as low as 0.1 percent or as high as 3.6. Contributions are paid on the first $4,200 in salary for each employee during the calendar year.

H. Manufacturers Personal Property Tax

Assessed valuation is based on 16 percent of used replacement cost or straight line depreciation estimated by the owner and includes furniture, fixtures, professional equipment and supplies, plant tools and machinery. The same mill levy as used for real and personal property applies.

I. Manufacturers and Warehouse Tax

Assessed valuation is based on 16 percent of replacement cost as determined by the owner. Inventory value is determined as of December 31, of any given year although such inventory can be an average yearly inventory. The warehousing inventory tax is computed in the same way.

J. Miscellaneous

The New Mexico State gasoline tax is 7 cents per gallon. Property taxes per capita in 1965 were $31.92 per one thousand dollar valuation.